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September 18 1915. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 2 p.m. 79
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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1915.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

AMERICA'S NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

DESPATCH DELAYED PENDING FURTHER GERMAN REPLY TO SUBMARINE QUESTION.

Extraordinary Improvement in American Exchange.

VIOLATION OF DUTCH TERRITORY BY ZEPPELINS.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

THE DARDANELLES.

TURKS START MINING OPERATIONS.

September 18, 5.15 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris says there are continuous cannonades from guns of calibres.
A communique adds that there is nothing important to report concerning the Dardanelles during recent days, but the Turks have started mining operations at several points, which is a novel procedure for them. We have completely destroyed their mines, losing no losses.

AMERICAN NOTE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CAUSE OF THE DELAY.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, Mr. Lansing has announced that the Note to Great Britain is ready. It appears that the despatch has been delayed pending a further German reply to the submarine question.
It is understood the Note holds that the burden of proof in the seizure of cargoes rests with Great Britain, and not with American owners or shippers.

THE EXCHANGE IN AMERICA.

EXTRAORDINARY IMPROVEMENT.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent at New York says that the extraordinary improvement in the exchange is regarded as indicating that the Anglo-French Commission is progressing very satisfactorily. The opposition of the German Americans is less serious and daily participation of the north western financiers appears to be already assured.

VIOLATION OF DUTCH TERRITORY.

CAUSING UNEASINESS AND INDIGNATION.

September 18, 1.20 p.m.
Message from Amsterdam says the constant violation of territory by Zeppelins, is arousing uneasiness and indignation.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

FRENCH ARTILLERY DESTROYING ENEMY DEFENCES.

September 18, 1.40 a.m.
A Paris communique says that there has been heavy cannonading on the whole front, the French artillery effectively continuing the destruction of the enemy defences. There was fighting with bombs and grenades at several points in the region of Augres, Souchez and Neuville, and there was sustained fusillading between the trenches in the Roye district.

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE.

ENEMY TRAINS BOMBED AND DAMAGED.

September 18, 1.40 a.m.
A communique from Rome states that the Italian artillery continued to shell destructively, in the evening, the columns marching on various points of the front. Air reconnaissances revealed the presence of numerous trains at the stations on the Trieste railway, which were bombed and damaged.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE LAST ZEPPELIN RAID.

September 18, 2.00 a.m.
The Home Secretary, to-night, has issued a description by an impartial observer, of the last Zeppelin raid on London and district. The precise localities are not disclosed so as not to give information to the enemy, because the German official reports prove that the commanders of the Zeppelins are often grossly in error regarding their movements. The damage done in every case is to private property and mostly of a small residential kind. The victims are women, children, shopkeepers and workers, the sacrifice of whose lives serves no military purpose whatever. The folly and fatality of the raid can well be imagined when the Germans dropped bombs, at random, in a crowded London district, touching no public institutions of any kind. If Count Zeppelin accompanied the raiders he will be disappointed, and will learn that only a minority of London's multitudes are aware of the presence of the airships. Those who heard the guns and saw the Zeppelins showed an interest of curiosity rather than that of fear, but, that the London suburbs faced calmly the murderous efforts in no wise mitigates the callous and purposeless brutality of the raiders. The Observer gives the following incidents:—A bomb was dropped on the roof of a block of workmen's dwellings, crowded with children; two little children were killed instantly. This happened when the captain of the Zeppelin professed that he was visiting the docks. An incendiary bomb fell on a stable roof and a motor car was immediately ablaze. The stableman and his wife, despite the terrific fire, rescued eleven horses, a watchdog and a bird in a cage. The only casualty was a bantam cock. Another bomb fell on some small flats. Two children were killed, also three adults. A bomb was dropped into the street and caught a motor bus with twenty persons aboard, ten of whom were killed and ten injured. These incidents suffice to show the real nature of the Zeppelin attacks.

THE QUESTION OF CONSCRIPTION.

September 18, 3.35 a.m.
Enquiries in official quarters indicate that the reports as to a grave crisis in the Cabinet, on the subject of compulsory service, must be taken with reserve. It is true there are differences among the Ministers on the subject, but the Cabinet hitherto has not discussed conscription. The recent meetings have been devoted to the Budget. It is stated that the Cabinet, under Mr. Asquith's guidance, has subordinated all considerations to the maintenance of the increase of the armies in the field with the support of a united people. No hasty action will be taken. The Government is confident that an impasse will be avoided.

HEAVY DAMAGE TO ENEMY TRENCHES.

September 18, 4.55 p.m.
Reuter's correspondent in Paris says that the French artillery continue to do heavy damage to enemy trenches and works. There has been some liveliness with the German heavy guns in the region between the Somme and the Aisne, where the French batteries replied energetically.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

ANOTHER SPY SHOT.

September 17, 9.10 p.m.
The Press Bureau states that another spy court-martialled at the Westminster Guildhall, was found guilty and executed.

THE RUSSIANS.

BOLDNESS OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

September 18, 8.15 a.m.
A Petrograd communique states the enemy attacks west and south west of Dwinsk continue. Stubborn fighting, which has long been in progress east of Vilna, has become more intense. Enemy detachments have reached the railway at various points on the left of the Vilna River, and there have been engagements with strong cavalry forces at many points in this region. The Russians scored further successes in the southern theatre, especially during the fight for the possession of Derajac. The Russians, entering the town, hustled the enemy out to a neighbouring village, which was stormed, the Russians capturing 2,000 prisoners, while, though the Russian counter-attack on the frontier village of Gutova, south-west of Vishnevets, failed to occupy the village, it resulted in the capture of 582 prisoners, and another 814 prisoners were taken during the fight on the Strypa River. North of Butohany the enemy was dislodged in adjacent villages, and fled in disorder. The communique concludes by saying that the "boldness of our troops on the whole front southwards of Rovno is successfully checking the enemy's counter-attacks, which were made in great strength."

PREPARING FOR THE EVACUATION OF VILNA.

September 18, 12.00 a.m.
Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that the Germans, besides threatening Vilna from the north, are endeavouring to drive a wedge of fifteen divisions of cavalry some fifty miles southward of the town. They have guns and quick-firers, and are accompanied by Jaegers in motor waggons. This manoeuvre places the fate of Vilna in the balance. Refugees from that place report an uninterrupted cannonading by day and night, as well as bomb dropping from Taubas and Albatrosses. The The Russians are completing the evacuation of the factories and everything else has gone. The inhabitants have nearly all left.

"KEEP CALM."

September 17, 9.10 p.m.
The prorogation of the Duma follows the movement in favour of national Government, of which, however, nothing further has been recently heard and appears to have made a painful impression. Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that at a private sitting of members of the Duma, it was decided to convey to the Emperor, its feelings concerning prorogation. The parties resolved not to disperse, at least half will remain in Petrograd, nevertheless, "keep calm," is the watchword at all party meetings, also the Press is universally of the determination to do nothing to play into German hands. Thus party leaders have urged the members not to withdraw from the special committees for the co-operation with the various Ministries concerned in the conduct of the war. It will not be another Viborg. Socialist Labour leaders will use their influence with the workmen in the right direction.

THE SERBIAN ARMY.

September 17, 9.10 p.m.
According to a message from Paris the Serbian Prime Minister, M. Pasich, interviewed by a correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, at Nish, says that French aviators show that up to the present no enemy army is massed on the Danube. In any case the Serbian army is now re-organised, and plentifully munitioned and it will take more than 450,000 men to attempt to break through and established a connection with the Turks. Can Germany now spare so many?

A GIFT FROM HOLLAND.

September 17, 9.10 p.m.
A message from Havre states that the steamer, *Batavier III*, chartered on private initiative in Holland and equipped as a hospital ship of two hundred beds, has arrived and has been placed at the disposal of the French Red Cross Society.

DEATH.

SAYER.—At the Matilda Hospital, on Sunday, the 19th September, 1915, George John Budd Sayer, of Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, beloved husband of Charlotte Knight Sayer. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow.

TELEGRAMS.

STEFANSSON ALIVE.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph"]
Received September 18.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa news has been received that M. Vilhjalmur Stefansson is alive. He was the leader of a Canadian Polar Expedition and was long regarded as dead.

[M. Vilhjalmur Stefansson was Commander of a Canadian Arctic Expedition which sailed from Victoria, B. C., in June 1913, for four years' exploration north of Canada and Alaska.]

DISCOVERY OF NEW LAND.

Received, September 19.
Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa says that M. V. Stefansson and his companions, were for seven months on ice and lived on the scantiest of rations. They reached Banks Land famished and worn out, from whence they reached Baillie Island, where whalers found them in the best of health and spirits. They discovered new land to the south westward of Patriks Land.

OBITUARY.

M. G. J. B. Sayer.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. George John Budd Sayer which occurred to-day at the Matilda Hospital. Mr. Sayer had been ailing for some time and went into hospital a few days ago. The funeral will pass the monument at 5.30 to-morrow afternoon.

SANITARY BOARD.

The following are the orders of the day which will be put before the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday next.

Application for an additional water closet at the St. Stephen's College, Bonham Road, Inland Lot No. 694.

Application for an offensive trade licence at No. 383, Reclamation Street, Kowloon Inland Lot No. 957.

Application for an offensive trade licence at No. 22, School Street, ground floor, Tai Hang Lot No. 182.

List of legal proceedings taken by this Department against persons for breaches of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance 1 of 1903 for the month of August, 1915.

Mortality return for Hong Kong for the weeks ending 22nd and 29th August, and 5th September, 1915.

Mortality return for Macao for the weeks ending 29th August, and 5th September, 1915.
Rat return for the weeks ending 4th and 11th September, 1915.

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